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VOL. 2.

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Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

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One copy for one year, 25 cents..... 25 00
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Communications on the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

Car should be addressed to "The Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

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It is understood to return rejected communications.

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Two lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Daily Press.

Five hundred words or less, in column of "Want," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Ought the Government to Tax Tobacco by Removing the Present Tax from the Manufactured Article and Placing it Directly on the Leaf in the Hands of the Producer?

(For the Union Press.)

The above question is now agitated among the dealers and manufacturers of tobacco in New York and other Northern cities, with a view of influencing the action of Congress at its present session.

The newspapers inform us that a large convention of tobacco dealers and manufacturers has recently been held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, for the purpose of embodying their views in the form of a preamble and resolutions, and in that form to present them to Congress and to the United States Revenue Commission appointed by Congress.

The preamble and resolution of that convention are as follows:

Whereas, the present law relating to the manufacture of tobacco, and assessing a tax on it, has during the present three years of its operation, fully and conclusively demonstrated the unprofitableness of this Association, and all others engaged in it, connected with the manufacture of tobacco, its utter injustice and unadaptability to the nature and requirements of the trade, as well as to the wants of the Government, in the impossibility of its stringent and impartial enforcement of thereby, in reality, offering a safe refuge for the evasion of the payment of the tax, and the defrauding of the Treasury of its just dues; and,

Whereas, Under the present law, those manufacturers who have always willingly paid their taxes, and gladly strengthened the Government in its efforts to collect the revenue, find their business fast passing out of their control, and under the control of irresponsible and dishonest men, whom the present law cannot reach, as the statistics of the Department of Internal Revenue conclusively show;

Whereas, to the growing of the manufacturing industry in every branch of the trade is entirely frustrated, and many workmen thereby thrown out of employment, and divested of the means of honest support; and,

Whereas, It is the unanimous conviction of the members of this Association, and upon the experience of the past three years, with the work of the internal revenue as it relates to the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and snuff, in this country, and strengthened by the working of similar laws in other countries, and the removal of the tax from the manufactured article of raw material, or leaf, will insure the health, honesty, and integrity of the manufacturer and workman from the covert and sinister operations of irresponsible and dishonest parties, and will insure the payment of the tax, and the defrauding of the Treasury of its just dues; and,

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Resolved, That the members of this Association, do respectfully but urgently request Congress to remove the tax from manufactured tobacco to the raw material or leaf, as an act of justice to the honest manufacturer, and which will work no injury to the revenue, on the same quality of cigars or domestic tobacco, and every branch of the trade is entirely frustrated, and many workmen thereby thrown out of employment, and divested of the means of honest support; and,

Resolved, That the objects of this Association, being yet unattained, it is the clear and imperative duty of the members to continue their efforts, and labor with unity and zeal to render it successful.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be submitted to Congress at its ensuing session, and to the United States Revenue Commission appointed by Congress.

The members of this Association, unanimously adopted by the convention.

It is fair to presume that this large and influential body of men, convened with the tobacco trade in all its various ramifications, have given a fair and honest expression of their views, and that their matured convictions on this subject, these persons have doubtless given the strongest reason that can be given on this side of the question.

Not having seen the speech or remarks made by the members of the convention, and the points of their resolution adopted, I can ascertain in what is written to the alleged facts, and the conclusions drawn from those facts, as embodied in the resolutions themselves.

Writing, then, as I believe, in behalf and in the name of an overwhelming majority of the tobacco manufacturers, dealers and producers in Kentucky, I take issue with the convention, from the facts I deny the proposed change in the mode of taxation, which would benefit the manufacturer, the producer, or the Government; on the contrary, I hold that the probabilities are that all the parties named would be injured by the proposed change.

In discussing questions of this kind, it is well occasionally to recur to first principles.

The maxims or first principles of national taxation, as laid down by Adam Smith nearly a century since, have been fully confirmed by the concurrent experience of Great Britain and the United States.

First—The subjects of every State ought to contribute toward the support of the Government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they re-

spectively enjoy under the protection of the State.

Second—The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain, and not arbitrary; the time of payment, the manner of payment, and the amount to be paid ought all to be clear, and plain to the contributor and to every other person.

Third—Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it.

Fourth—The tax ought to be contrived so as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the State.

To these four general "maxims of taxation" the following may be suggested as a fifth:

—That when a heavy, or even a moderate, tax is laid upon any article of general consumption, the payment of the tax should be so regulated as not to become a necessary part of the capital of the manufacturer or the producer. If possible, without reference to the character of the article, it should not be assessed and collected by the Government until the article has passed into the possession of the dealer or of the consumer.

Indeed, it is believed that the present law is now very generally enforced in the tobacco manufacturing districts of the West and the Southwest, whatever may be the case in the cities of Baltimore and New York.

The facts developed by the actual working of the present law in this district may be of some general interest in determining the question at issue.

There are about this city four tobacco warehouses established by law. The sales of leaf tobacco in these warehouses, for the years of 1863, 1864 and 1865, amount to 149,967 bushels, which, at the average weight of 130 lbs. per bushel, amount to 183,257,100 lbs., or an average sale of 100,000 lbs. per day. In the year ending 30th of June, 1864, there has been a tax of one-quarter of one cent, on the amount of tobacco sold by these warehouses at auction, which was 167,700 lbs. This sum, of itself, pay two-thirds of the expense of the article before entering into the general market of the country as articles of commerce.

The cotton grown in the United States is now subject to a tax of two cents per pound of raw cotton, and Congress may add an additional tax of one cent per pound in exceptional cases, and the collection of this tax may be so regulated as to cause no inconvenience and impose no additional burden on the planter or producer.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY MORNING,

DECEMBER 23, 1865.

NO. 212

MAGAZINE. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.

THE Fashion Magazine of the World.

LITERATURE, FINE ARTS AND FASHIONS. THE most magnificent Steel engravings. *Double Fashion Plates*. Wood engraving, even. *Original Knitting, Netting, Embroidery Articles for the Toilet*, for the Parlor, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything, in fact, to make a complete Lady's Book.

The Ladies' Favorite for 30 Years.

No Magazine has been able to compete with this. None attempt it.

GODEY'S RECEIPTS

for every department of a household. The alone are worth the price of the Book.

MODEL COTTAGES, (no other Magazine gives them), with plans, cost, &c.

TEACHING LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG. Another

original work, worth \$2 a year. Other Magazines

published old worn-out music; \$1 a year.

GARDENING FOR LADIES. Another peculiarity with Godey.

Books from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

If you want anything,
If you have anything to sell,
If you want buyers,
If you have lost anything,
If you have found anything,

Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by
Advertising in the Daily Press.

CANDIDATE.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.
E. R. BOLLING is a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the August election.

42-4241

FOR STATE BINDER.

H. M. McCARTY respectfully announces himself to the members of the Kentucky State Legislature as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Binder.

42-4242

LOST.

LOST—RECORDED DRAFT OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. Any one knowing of it will please call on the author to return it to the Provost Marshal on Main street, between Second and Third. G. W. WOMACK, Captain and Provost Marshal.

42-4243

FOR SALE.

Fire Engines for Sale.
BY TUESDAY 10th OF THE GENERAL CONGREGATION, I will sell four hand fire engines and two horse carriages, belonging to the city. They will be sold at my office, 10th Street, between Main and Second.

42-4244

FOR RENT.

HOTEL & BOARDING HOUSE.
FOR RENT, THE EAGLE HOTEL, NEAR BAILLIE ROAD DEPOT, in Jeffersonville. Possession given 1st of November. Apply to CHARLES E. L. CHAPIN, 10th Street, between Main and Second, bet. Market and Jefferson.

42-4245

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO FINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS in a quiet neighborhood, with 2½ square of the post office. Two gentlemen with wives will find the comforts of a home. Apply to Mr. J. C. Green, 10th Street, between Main and Market streets.

42-4246

FURNISHING GOODS.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.



Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers

MEN & BOYS' FINE CLOTHING
FURNISHING GOODS,
Corner of Sixth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHING.
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
IN THE CITY
IS AT
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Corner of Fourth and Main streets, under
the National Hotel.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
Military Clothing

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBER
LOUISVILLE, KY., NEW
WORLD'S FAIR IS HERE

NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUTLERS' GOODS,

AT E. STERN PRICES.
605 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims for Slaves Drafted or
Enlisted in the U. S. Army.

CASH ADVANCES TO CLAIMANTS.

ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS UNDER THE
ACT OF CONGRESS, February 21, 1864, granting
compensation and bounty for slaves, who have been
in the military or naval service of the United
States, are invited to apply to the author,
undertaking. They are now in receipt of the necessary
blanks and instructions from their attorneys at Washington,
and will be ready to receive them. The author
will advance the amount of each claim, and the
cash advances will be made on claims I trust to them
for collection, and will be referred to the
accompanying recommendations.

JOHN G. LENNON & CO.

605 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

REBELLERS TO

Col. James F. Buckner, Attorney, Louisville.

Philip, Caldwell & Co., Louisville Warehouse.

42-4247

OIL

LOUISVILLE CARBON

Corner of Sixteenth

ESTABLISH

W. M. SKE

OFFICE—BULLITT STREET, BE

WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE TRADE
any quantity. Highest price paid for good Crude Po

CRUDE PE

For sale will do well to give us a call, as we can increase

THREE HUNDRED

of the trade should require it. Lubricating oil and Ben-

CLAIM

C. L. RAD

CLAIM A

CLAIM AND SETTLE ALL OFFICERS, QUARTER

MASTER'S, MEDICAL BUREAU AND ACCOUNTS, and

Claims growing out of the present War of the Rebellion

and other military or naval service, and all other claims

and money advanced on their account, given if

they are due.

42-4248

THE DAILY PRESS

BY TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR MIDNIGHT REPORT.

Test Oath in the Supreme Court.

The Execution of a Murderer.

Another Minister to Mexico Appointed.

Parade of Massachusetts Veterans.

Southern Members Going Home.

Daring Robbery in Washington.

Paymaster Robbed of \$15,000.

The Test Oath Case in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day pending the case, *experte A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, asking to be allowed to practice as a counsellor. Hon. Reverdy Johnson delivered an argument against the constitutionality of the test oath case on.*

There but, as anticipated, government to what it is necessary to look into the Constitution itself to see what powers were originally conferred upon Congress. These being stated, Congress is authorized to pass all necessary and proper laws to carry them into effect. These powers are to be exercised by the president, the object of which is designed to accomplish. In the opinion of the Court to ascertain what this is, and determine whether the legislation will defeat or secure the end. A restriction to the class of powers that Congress shall have is that of *not* *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder, which is that which is enacted into a law that of itself makes an act a crime which was not a crime when the law was passed, but which is made so by the law itself.

General, I accept these relies in behalf of the people of the Government. They will be useful to us in our efforts to vindicate all the vicissitudes of the future as moments of brave men and noble actions.

Upon the conclusion of the address of Gov. Andrew, the exercises closed.

Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Money more abundant and the demand is quite limited. There are no deposits to be made, and much supported by deposits of call loans are quite limited. We hear of no demand loans made below 7 per cent. Discounts are without change. Premiums on indorsements of sixty days' paper 7½ per cent, and a large amount of less than 100, 100½ to 105 per cent. The leading drawers asking 7½ per cent for day's drawing, but cannot sell at that rate. Bankers' sterling can be bought on speculation.

Robbery of a Safe.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—The safe of the Sanitary Commission was found robbed this morning of \$1650 in United States, the property of John W. Wilcox.

The following are the numbers of the Five-Twenty Bonds of \$500 each: Nos. 2120, 2353, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563 and 3564; Nos. 6044, 3271, 5618, 5619; and of \$1000, Nos. 6044, 3271, 5618, 5619; and of \$5000, Nos. 5835; Seven-Thirties, each for \$500, 35905, 36006, 12328, and 27,746.

Secretary McCulloch's Visit to New York.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The report that Mr. McCulloch's visit to this city has any connection with the Treasury negotiations, is officially contradicted. We learn that in the present and prospective condition of the Treasury the probability is for the purpose for contracting the currency for further loans, whatever will be required for the present fiscal year.

Loan Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The loan market is easy but inactive at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is dull at 7½ to 10. Stock market and little business of importance doing.

Government stocks firm and Railroad shares steady. Gold, this morning the market for treasuries, was quoted at 10:30 A. M., 146½ at 11:30, 146½; at 12 M., 146½; at 1 P. M., 146½ at 2 P. M., 146½.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointment of Minister to Japan

Excitement in Richmond, Virginia

Promotion of General Warren

Further Advices From Mexico.

Increase of Soldiers' Pensions.

Minister to Mexico Appointed.

Removal of President Lincoln's Remains.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The World's special says the President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of General Van Allen, of New York, as Minister to Japan. The Herald's Richmond correspondent says the people of Richmond are in a high state of apprehension, apprehending an all-break among the negroes during the holidays. It is reported that preparations for a gigantic insurrection have been made by the extension of the gathering and the secretion of arms, and from a fear that the negroes would sack and burn the trains, the superintendent of the Richmond and Danville railroad has issued a notice that no freight will be carried over the road between the 21st and 25th of January. The apprehension is believed to be groundless.

The aggregate force recently ordered to be mustered out of the military service is 300,000 men.

General Fitzherry Warren has been breveted Major General. He will not go to Guatemala, if at all, until after the meeting of the Legislature, before which he is prominent candidate for United States Senator.

The World's special says there is no official information from the French Government that the Emperor intends to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, yet it is vaguely given out by the French Minister in diplomatic circles that such is his intention. Maximilian expects to supply their places with Austrian troops, many of whom are said to be on their way to Mexico.

A delegation of Mississippians, being the committee appointed by the Legislature of their State to petition the President for the release of Jefferson Davis, called at the court of the French Ambassador, and the condition was presented. But no formal reply was given by the President.

The World's special says a bill is being prepared by a prominent member of the House to increase pensions to double their present rate. The expenditure, under the present laws, is over one million dollars, and is now proposed by this bill to increase it to thirty millions.

WACONNEX, Dec. 22.—There is no doubt of the fact that the President yesterday nominated to the Senate ex-Congressman Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, to be minister extraordinary to the Republic of Mexico, in place of Gen. Logan, declined. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Hon. John Bigelow, who was appointed minister to France, has been nominated by the President for confirmation.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The remains of President Lincoln were removed yesterday from the receptacle, vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, to the new vault erected near the present one. The condition was presented. But no formal reply was given by the President.

The remains of Mr. Lincoln's children, Robert Lincoln and the Directors of the National Monument Association were present at the removal.

Heavy snows have fallen on the plains, and twenty trains are snow-bound at different points, and a large number of them are dying from cold and starvation.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The river has risen 11 feet 10 inches, and there is now 20 feet 6 inches water in the channel. The weather is clear. Thermometer 22°.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, FRIDAY EVENING, December 22, 1866.

The tobacco tapers to-day, by unanimous consent agreed not to attend the auction sales next week, Christmas, and the warehousemen concluded not to offer any tobacco during the coming week, therefore there will be no auction sales.

The cotton market exhibited more firings to-day, and some holders were offering their prices, though others were freely offering at the prevailing quotation, 42¢, with a sale of 40 bales; also sales of 20 bales, in two lots, at 42¢, & 43¢, and a lot of 16 bales of cotton picking at 30¢.

Cot dealers have by general consent concluded to lower the price of cotton to 40¢ per bale, and to-day at 30¢ per bale, or 32¢, a lot of 20 bales.

Freighters are importuning, with sales of over Southern, chiefly on "Change" at 10¢ per pound, & 5¢ extra, with jobbing sales at 25 to 30¢ per bbl, advance, as to quality of brands. A sale of 5 tons shorts and shipments at \$1000 per bbl.

Star candles have again declined, the manufacturers selling full weight at 28¢, packages included, to the trade, and the other sizes at the usual decline, say for 12 oz. the most in use, at 20¢/22¢, in lots. Jobbing or retail sales at 18¢/20¢ advance.

India bagging has largely declined in Boston, we learn by special dispatches, with sales in that market at 24¢. A sale here this morning of 15 bales "Change" at 31¢, and 10 bales at 28¢, and jobbing sales at 20¢.

Baled hay, timothy, is in good demand, though of limited supply, with a sale of a cargo at the wharf at \$15 to 20, to be delivered at the Nashville depot; also sales of 15¢ bales at \$10/12.50.

The grocery market is rather more active, especially in the jobbing trade, with sales of 100 lbs. of Rice coffee, 2¢/2.5¢, and 100 lbs. of Tea, 1.5¢/1.75¢, and 100 lbs. of Sugar, 1.5¢/1.75¢, and 100 lbs. of Flour, 1.25¢/1.5¢, in lots.

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